Workers' Compensation in Montana: The State of the Market

The Competitive Three-way System.

As presented by the State Auditor, Montana is known as a competitive workers' compensation system – i.e. not a state monopolistic system where all employers must insure through a state created entity. Rather, employers are allowed to self-insure, or purchase workers' compensation insurance from private carriers or Montana State Fund ("MSF").

In 1989, in the midst of a workers' compensation crisis resulting from unfunded liabilities of the then existing and state agency state fund, Montana State Fund (MSF), or New Fund, was created as a domestic mutual insurance company which offered employers an option for workers' compensation insurance. See, 39-71-2311, MCA (1989). Unable to address the significant unfunded liabilities of the predecessor state fund, the legislature in a 1990 Special Session rescinded the mutual status of MSF, yet maintained its structure as an independent, non-profit public corporation serving both a competitive and guaranteed market responsibility.

Insurers Participating in the Montana Market

As of 2016 there were 27 insurers writing at least \$1M in workers' compensation insurance in Montana.

Companies Writing \$1M>												
Insura	nce Statutor	y Market Share Report										
	r Property an											
	c Workers' Co	ompensation										
	Montana											
Comp	a Top-level vie	w (SNL Groups/Unaffiliated Individuals)										
	18860000		201	2016 Company Level Data								
			Data is updated for completed mergers									
2016	Stat Entity			Capital & Surplus				Market Share (%)		
Rank	Key	Entity *	Assets (\$000)	(\$000)	Prems Written	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	TOTALS		1,876,534,295	712,199,696	613,383,327	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
	1 C8978	Montana State Fund	1,664,042	526,466	177,018	61.60	61.18	60.73	60.91	59.31	61.91	60.2
2	2 GP4086292	Liberty MHC Inc. (SNL P&C Group)	73,767,644	20,132,195	32,217,215	5.70	7.23	6.89	9.57	13.76	14.53	14.9
	3 C6193	Victory Insurance Co.	13,997	5,280	11,004	3.83	3.96	3.89	3.65	2.63	1.70	1.7
4	4 GP4043916	AmTrust Financial Services (SNL P&C	8,162,916	2,075,638	6,203,636	3.79	3.94	3.48	2.33	1.85	1.58	1.8
		Travelers Companies Inc. (SNL P&C Group)	76,191,972	20,249,363	23,918,048	3.22	3.30	3.92	3.86	3.37	2.52	2.4
		Hartford Financial Services (SNL P&C Group)	42,733,764	14,290,024	11,276,973	3.02	2.24	2.04	2.11	2.14	2.04	2.4
		Zurich Insurance Group (SNL P&C Group)	32,728,846	7,550,049	12,861,190	2.88	3.20	4.09	3.03	2.85	3.22	3.3
		Employers Holdings Inc. (SNL P&C Group)	2,973,829		690,958	2.75	2.87	2.79	3.05	2.56	2.19	1.8
		American International Group (SNL P&C	93,306,064			2.03	1.73	2.44	2.25	2.76	2.83	4.3
		Western National Insurance Grp (SNL P&C	1,344,002	The second secon	644,891	1.26	1.26	1.06	0.99	0.44	0.00	0.0
		Chubb Ltd. (SNL P&C Group)	63,694,490		20,786,847	1.14	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.29	1.18	1.7
	2 C229	Associated Loggers Exchange	35,300		13,269	0.92	0.98	1.00	0.93	0.89	0.69	0.5
		Arch Capital Group Ltd. (SNL P&C Group)	9,517,487		3,566,296	0.71	0.70	0.72	0.78	0.26	0.42	0.1
	4 GP13853	Sentry Insurance a Mutual Co. (SNL P&C	9,933,120	and the second s	2,128,736	0.63	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.04	0.26	0.1
		W. R. Berkley Corp. (SNL P&C Group)	19,331,408		5,715,451	0.63	0.61	0.52	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.0
		XL Group Ltd (SNL P&C Group)	9,983,499		4,557,307	0.62	0.51	0.38	0.27	0.62	0.31	0.2
		Old Repub International Corp. (SNL P&C	11,686,281	3,550,829	3,868,379	0.56	0.25	0.19	0.33	0.11	0.43	0.1
		Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (SNL P&C Group)	259,377,802		33,300,439	0.55	0.52	0.25	0.27	0.12	0.14	0.0
		Farmers Insurance Group of Cos (SNL P&C	28,545,730		19,677,601	0.52	0.44	0.46	0.52	0.45	0.54	0.6
		American Financial Group Inc. (SNL P&C	11,527,058		5,567,163	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.23	0.20	0.05	0.0
2	1 GP11978	Church Mutual Insurance Co. (SNL P&C	1,782,053	695,487	690,541	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.20	0.07	0.00	0.00

Presented by: Laurence Hubbard, President/CEO

Rates

All insurers, *including MSF* must utilize the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) "loss costs" as approved by the Montana Commissioner of Securities and Insurance as the starting point for rates they charge customers. See, 33-16-1026, MCA. Insures add individual provisions for profit, contingencies, taxes, and other expenses of operations in their filed rates, known as a "loss cost modifier" ("LCM"). Rates filed by all insurance companies writing workers' compensation must not be "excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory." 33-16-1021, MCA. An insurance company can file deviations from NCCI loss costs but only as supported by specific factors outlined in the Insurance Code. See, 33-16-1021, MCA. By law, MSF must establish rates that are more than likely, not less than likely, to cover costs. 39-71-2311, MCA.

Risk-Based Capital Requirements

All insurers, *including MSF*, must maintain adequate capital sufficient to support the obligations of the company and provide regulators with information that trigger specific regulatory actions if a company is at risk of insolvency. See, 33-2-1901, MCA et.seq. MSF specifically has a higher risk-based capital requirement than private insurers to provide even earlier regulatory warning of impaired capital.

Service

All insurers are required to provide the benefits prescribed by the Montana Workers Compensation Act. Title 39, Chapter 71. As such, the Department of Labor and Industry regulates and enforces the statutes, rules and practices of all insures in the administration and payment of workers' compensation claims.

Montana State Fund employs approximately 300 staff to issue and maintain insurance policies for approximately 25,000 Montana businesses. Services include policy administration, safety management consultation, claims administration, financial and regulatory compliance, legal and fraud detections services necessary for providing all customers timely, professional and high quality service.

In-house claims adjustment services permit consistent, cost-effective, service to injured workers and employers throughout Montana. Twelve dedicated safety management consultants provide on-site service to any customer requesting safety services. In addition, MSF conducts approximately 65 safety seminars throughout Montana each year that are open to *all* employers regardless of whether they insure with MSF. These services augment an aggressive state-wide media campaign designed to improve the Montana safety culture on order to assist employers and employees in reducing workplace accidents.

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Dividends

The role and effective of MSF's dividend program cannot be discounted since it serves to reinforce a safety culture in Montana by returning to employers with good safety records a portion of equity considered unnecessary by the board of directors and consulting actuary in ensuring MSF's long-term financial health. Dividends cannot be guaranteed but are subject to annual review by MSF's board of directors. Importantly, dividends are returned to policyholders who paid premium to MSF. Since 1999 MSF has returned \$216M to policyholders.

Premium Tax

All insurers, *except MSF* (See, 33-1-115, MCA), pay 2.75% premium tax on net business written in the state. 33-2-705, MCA. MSF has been exempt from paying premium taxes due to serving the role of the "guaranteed market" and being unable to decline specific businesses or risk classes.